

Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. VOL. 16. GLASGOW, MO., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1855. NO. 5.

THOS. SHACKELFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.
WILL practice in the Courts of Howard, Saline, Cooper, Randolph and Chariton counties. Office on first street.

CARLOS BOARDMAN,
Attorney at Law, Linn County, Mo.
WILL continue the practice of the Law, in Linn and the adjoining counties. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office up stairs in the Court House. March 31, 1855.

JOHN C. CRAWLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Keytesville, Mo.
WILL practice in Chariton and adjoining counties, and give special attention to Administration business. Office up stairs in the Court House. March 31, 1855.

LUTHER T. COLLIER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, MISSOURI.
WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care in the counties of Livingston, Grundy, Daviess, Carroll, Linn, Chariton and Randolph. November 24, 1853—14

DENTISTRY.
DR. S. HINSON
HAYING located permanently in Glasgow, offering his Professional Services to the residents of this place and vicinity, and assures them that nothing shall be found wanting to merit a continuance of that patronage they have already bestowed upon him.
Office over the Post Office—front room. Glasgow, October 26, 1854.

Lands for Sale or Lease.
I have for sale or lease, on accommodation terms, both improved and unimproved farms in Howard, Chariton, Linn, Carroll and Saline counties. For particulars apply at my residence near Glasgow.
Glasgow, November 24, 1853—14

S. H. Bailey,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER
No. 64 SECOND STREET,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

WOULD respectfully call your attention to his large and complete assortment of **LARGE AND SMALL STICK CANDY,** Sugar Plums, Almond Confections, Rock Candy, Kisses and Lozenges.
Also, to his assortment of Fancy Kiss Papers, Fancy Boxes, Confectionery, &c., for Confectioners.
His articles are manufactured expressly for the country trade, and their superior quality is well attested by the large and increasing sales, and the already well established reputation which they have acquired, believed to surpass that of any other establishment in St. Louis.
Orders solicited and promptly supplied.
October 12, 1854.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY
P. Shafer,
RETURNS thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and asks a continuance, at the **BECK-HOUSE.**
Formerly kept by Philip Shafer, where he is now prepared to fill all orders in his line. His stock of **Cakes and Confectionary** at all times be full and fresh. Cakes for **Family Use or Parties** baked at the shortest notice. Breads, Wines and Brandies, warranted pure, and neatly bottled, always on hand.
August 31, 1854—14

HAMMOND'S HOTEL,
(LATE MANSION HOUSE),
CORNER SIXTH AND MORGAN STREETS,
HOONVILLE, MO.

The undersigned has taken the above old and well known stand, lately occupied by William P. Speed, and respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has fitted up his house so as to make his guests comfortable. His table will at all times be supplied with the best market affords. A good stable is attached to the premises, and careful and attentive servants will always be in attendance. Charges moderate.
October 19, 1854. ALLEN HAMMOND.

NEW FIRM.
NORMAN & CO.
W. F. NORMAN has dissolved partnership with J. W. Lewis and Thos. J. Batcher, by mutual consent of parties. He has, however, united with Wm. J. GAMBLE, under the same style as formerly, and with increased facilities, and the experience already obtained in the trade here, Norman & Co. will continue to furnish their unequalled Cigars to customers as heretofore.
They will be prepared by the earliest opening of navigation, to supply all the orders with which they may be favored.
Glasgow, January 4, 1855.

NEW SADDLERY SHOP.
Bibb & Eberle,
RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of GLASGOW and vicinity, that they have permanently located in this place, for the purpose of carrying on the **Saddle and Harness Business.**
They will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of **Saddles, Bridles, Mortgagings, Single and Double Harnesses, and all the various articles** connected with the trade, and will be prepared to execute every description of Saddle and Harness, which will be offered on the most reasonable terms. They feel confident from their experience in the business to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.
Shop one door above the Post Office. Glasgow, December 14, 1854.

Post Office Book Store.
A FINE COLLECTION OF
Historical, Poetical, School and Miscellaneous Books,
INCLUDING elegant bound Gift Annuals, popular Romances,
Blank Books,
CAP, LETTER & NOTE PAPER,
SLATES, STATIONERY, &c.,
For sale at low rates for CASH.
Call and examine.
JOHN T. MARR,
Glasgow, December 28, 1854.
Just received, one dozen copies of that highly exciting and popular Romance,
THE KNOW NOTHING.

Glasgow House,
WATER STREET,
GLASGOW, MO.

The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the traveling public that he has taken the above House, and having refitted and refurnished it, is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call.
A good stable attached to the House, attended by careful hostlers.
Stage Office for all the lines terminating at Glasgow.
Glasgow, January 6, 1854. GIDEON CREWS.

Randolph House,
MAIN STREET HUNTSVILLE, MISSOURI.
L. HEETHER, Proprietor.
THE public are informed that I have opened a commodious house for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, which shall be kept in a style inferior to none and superior to most in the country.
November 17th, 1853. L. HEETHER.

Shirley House,
FAYETTE, MO.
THE undersigned has opened a public House in Fayette, Mo., on the South-East Corner of the Public Square, in the buildings recently occupied by W. F. Birch, Esq., as a residence, where Boarders and Travelers shall receive
Every Necessary Attention.
In connection with this House, a new Stable and a Carriage House have been built, which will be attended by the most careful and experienced hostlers, and conveyances will be furnished to any of the neighboring places.
JAMES A. SHIRLEY.
Fayette, Jan. 19 1854.

City Hotel,
LINCOLN, MO.
THE subscriber will open the above House in Lincoln, Mo., on the 1st of April, at which time he will be prepared to accommodate Boarders and the Traveling Public, in a style not inferior to any house in the country.
His table will at all times be supplied with everything the country affords, and his bar with the choicest liquors, wines, Cigars, &c.
Good Stabling attached to the premises.
A call from his friends and the public is solicited.
mildly W. R. BRADLEY.

Smith's Hotel,
GLASGOW, MO.
The well-known and opened a large and commodious Hotel between Second and Third, and Market and Howard streets, in this city. His house is new and fitted up in the very best style, and has ample facilities for a first class hotel. He has spared no pains in making his rooms elegant and comfortable. His table will at all times be furnished in a manner to gratify the most reasonable wishes of his guests. The situation of his house is one of the most pleasant and healthy in this city.
There is a good lively stable close at hand, where stock will be well attended to. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
April 6. WM. N. SMITH.

Lumber, Lumber.
THE undersigned has now on hand and for sale a well selected stock of Dry Lumber, consisting in part of the following descriptions:
75,000 feet clear white pine, 1, 2 and 3 inches;
50,000 do poplar weather boarding;
15,000 do white pine flooring;
20,000 do yellow pine do;
40,000 pine shingles;
100,000 poplar shingles.
Together with Laths, Sash, Doors and Blinds.—
All for sale at St. Louis prices, freight added.—
Terms CASH, positively.
A. W. ROPER.
Glasgow, July 13, 1854.

CHARLES H. WINSLOW,
Manufacturer of Monuments, Tomb and Gravestones.
BRUNSWICK, MO.
I am prepared to fill orders of every description at the shortest notice.
All orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Persons purchasing from my agents may rely on being furnished with the best material, and executed in the finest style.
February 3, 1854.

JEWELRY.—A large and well assorted lot of Jewelry.
GREENBAUM & BARTIS
Fayette, May 11.

H. E. DIMICK & CO.,
No. 42 Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Importers and Manufacturers of
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, CAPS,
AND all kinds of Sporting Apparatus.—
Gun-makers materials constantly on hand.
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DAVID TATUM & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 160 SECOND STREET,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
PARTICULAR attention paid to the sale of Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat, &c., and to the receiving and forwarding of Produce and Merchandise generally.
[Feb 16, '54—14]

CISTERN! CISTERN!
HAYING permanently located myself in Glasgow, I am prepared at all times to build Cisterns on the most improved plan. All work guaranteed. Plastering and Bricklaying in all its various branches promptly executed.
Jan 12 '54—14 GEO. E. ROSE.

SADDLE AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.
WM. P. ROPER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS,
AND every description of Saddlery.
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.
HAVING bought the interest of A. W. Roper, in the late firm of Roper & Brother, continues the business at the old stand, where he would be pleased to have a call from the patrons of the old concern, and feels satisfied that he can meet to their interest to trade with him. His stock of work is very
LARGE AND COMPLETE,
and he will sell Saddles from one to two dollars cheaper than they have been sold in this place.
Call and See.—
W. P. ROPER.
Glasgow, January 12, 1854—14

The Glasgow Times.

Yearly Advertisers.
Our yearly advertisers are reminded that we can only give them half a column.— Any excess will be charged for. An extra charge is also made for any advertisement outside of their regular business.

All Letters to be Pre-Paid.
Let it not be forgotten that, according to the new Postage Law, passed at the late session of Congress, all letters must be prepaid, on and after the first day of April next, else they will not be forwarded by mail. This rule will save a vast amount of labor and expense to the Post Office Department—and a good deal of vexation to those who have heretofore been taxed with postage on letters, on other peoples business.

Remember, after the 1st of April, no letter will be mailed, unless the postage is paid.

Benton Ticket.
The Benton Democracy of St. Louis have nominated the following ticket for their municipal election, which takes place next Monday:

Mayor—John H. Lightner.
Comptroller—Henry Overstolz.
Auditor—Alfred Hancock.
Register—Lewis Bach.
Recorder—Soc. Newman.
Marshal—F. Molair.
Water Works—W. R. Pritchard.
Work House—V. C. Musick.
Harbor Master—John Durack.
Recorder—C. C. Simmons.
City Attorney—J. T. McBride.

The Cuban Expedition.
The New Orleans correspondent of the Boston Journal, who is endorsed by that paper as "reliable," writes under date of March 2d, as follows:

"The Quinman Expedition against Cuba has not left the States as yet, but the preparations for its departure are now going on, and orders have been given to the men in this section to hold themselves in readiness for a start on the first of April. I notice a large number of men in town, who have been in camp on Col. Stewart's plantation. The last accounts we had from Gen. Quitman, he was in Savannah. The men who have been organized in Georgia are said to be well officered, and will fight well. I think the present prospect of the sailing of a large expedition are far more favorable to those engaged in the enterprise than at any previous time, and from my knowledge of the State of feeling in Cuba, I have no doubt of a successful revolution in the Island. I can assure you the Creoles are ready to strike a blow themselves, and I have faith that they will do so. The very arms which have been placed in the hands of the Cubans, by orders of Gen. Concha, will be used to gain the freedom of the oppressed people."

REMOVED.—The Governor has pardoned three convicts—Lovejoy, the engraver, Barnard, formerly a bookseller in St. Louis, and Wilson—all sent from St. Louis, and whose pardons were solicited by members of the Legislature from St. Louis.

The Washington Star says in regard to the new land warrants:

"We are told that numbers of persons are under the impression that the Land and Pension offices are prepared to issue land warrants at once to those who are entitled to them under the new bounty land bill.— This is a mistake, and the sooner this erroneous notion is corrected the better it will be. We understand that the Commissioner of Pensions will not be prepared to issue these warrants for at least three months to come. The plates are yet to be engraved; the blank warrants printed; the clerical force increased, and other necessary preparations to be made. The act giving land to those who served in the Mexican war, passed September 18, 1850, the first land warrant under this law was not issued until January 11, 1851, more than three months after the law was passed. We presume it will take at least as long to get the new warrant ready."

BREADSTUFFS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Hunt's Merchant's Magazine thus speaks of the trade in breadstuffs that will open at the commencement of navigation in the spring:

"When the spring opens the canals, and the lakes, a stream of Breadstuffs will set towards the Old World in uninterrupted flow. The ground sown is the most extensive ever under culture within our limits, and if there be no blight on our harvest we can feed the nations of Europe so far as they may need beyond their own production. Previous to the coming forward of the new, the stores of old which have accumulated at the various points of inland shipment will be sent forward, and that which was hoarded during the fall, when a high price was offered for it in vain, will be sold far below the rates now current."

From California.
New York, March 19.

The Northern Light is coming up. She announces the failure of Page, Bacon & Co. Adams & Co. Wells, Fargo & Co. She brings \$10,000 in specie. No Senator has been elected, nor is there any prospect. Our San Francisco dates are to the 26th. Business was entirely prostrate, which was caused by the suspension of five of the Bankers' Houses.

News of the Page & Bacon difficulty reached San Francisco on the 17th, causing a great run on the house, which was met. They paid half a million of dollars. A meeting of the merchants and bankers declared the house sound, which restored confidence, and affairs seemed to wear a better aspect.

On the 22d, however, Page, Bacon & Co. suspended, and were followed by the others named above. The excitement was intense. The Legislature adjourned sine die, on the 19th, by a vote of 63 to 44; those voting in the minority were principally the friends of Mr. Gwyn.

Adams & Co. have closed all their offices without paying a dollar, except in San Francisco, where, on the 22d, they stood a run of \$200,000. Wells, Fargo & Co. closed here, but their country branches paid in large coin could be obtained in exchange for dust and bars. The House resumed the 26th. It was feared that Adams & Co. would not resume in sixty days, if at all.

Page, Bacon & Co. will probably resume in a few days, depositors having granted time on \$100,000 assets. These large failures caused a detention of the steamer until the 26th.

There are rumors of heavy failures amongst merchants, but we have nothing authentic.

Owing to the scarcity of water, but little gold was taken from the mines. Heavy rains commenced on the 25th, and still continued when the steamer left.

The news from Kern river is of an exciting character. Miners, it was said, were averaging \$10 to \$20 per day. The steamers were going down crowded with passengers.

On the morning of the 8th, the St. Charles Hotel and Hillman's Hotel, in San Francisco, were destroyed by fire. Loss \$50,000.

In Nevada sixteen houses were burned on 16th, and in Stockton twenty-five houses were destroyed by fire on 21st.

The Indian troubles were on the increase; some ten white men and about seventy-nine Indians had been killed.

The native Californians had held several meetings in San Francisco, for the purpose of taking steps to emigrate to Sonora. The Mariposa Gold Mining Company, a London concern, was sold by Sheriff.

Washington's birthday was celebrated in San Francisco by a firemen's parade. Appropriate ceremonies were performed at the Metropolitan Theatre.

Owing to the monetary difficulties, the recently arrived ships were not discharged. The steamers Oregon from Panama, and Sierra Nevada from San Juan, had arrived. The Oregon Legislature adjourned on the 1st of February.

The Washington Legislature has made Olympia the capital of the Territory.

A letter from Page, Bacon & Co., states that they would certainly resume business on the first of March, in San Francisco and all their branches.

Extracts from the Speech of John J. C. Henderson, Esq.
On the American Question, delivered at Middle Grove, Monroe county, 22d February, 1855.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—Politics and political speech-making have formed no part of my vocation, from the day that I first set foot upon your soil up to the present time. I have been called on by some of my friends, whose partiality may possibly have outrun their discretion, to address you on a subject which now agitates the length and breadth of your land. Due regard for the wishes of my personal friends, together with a deep conviction of the expediency and necessity of an alteration of your laws regulating the naturalization of foreigners, have alone induced me to appear before you with an expression of my views on what is termed, "The Native American Question."

I am gratified by the unlooked for assemblage on this occasion; but let me ask you:—What come ye out for to hear?—What come ye out for to hear?—Come ye to scan the features of a renegade? Come ye to hear his voice raised in abuse of the land of his nativity, the soil which he has so long tilled with his former fellow subjects, the Irish or pure contempt on the character or intellect of his friends from the European continent? I such were the expectations of any, most assuredly will they be disappointed. No, gentlemen, I trust that I am incapable of such a course. No heart beats truer to the land of its birth than does mine—none more cordially re-echoes the sentiment of the immortal Scott—

"Oh! Caledonia! stern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child!
Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood,
Land of my sires—what mortal hand
Can e'er unite the filial band
That knits me to the rugged strand?"

My feelings toward my own country, I think, may be taken on my own assertion, and I trust that the friendly relations I have constantly maintained with other foreigners in our neighborhood since my advent here, may be considered as indicative of the respect and esteem I have for them personally. I cannot hope to follow at length every argument that might be offered in favor of the repeal or amendment of the present naturalization laws; and I shall therefore content myself with following out those positions that more immediately present themselves to my mind, which are these:

1st. The history of the different nations of modern Europe has amply proved, that up to this time the masses of the inhabitants have shown ineffectual for practical republicanism or self government. 2d. Foreigners migrate justly to be content that the laws of the United States grant protection to their lives and limbs, and secure to them the peaceful enjoyment of the fruits of their industry; and ought not to complain if this government should extend their time for studying its working.

Under this head I more particularly address myself to those of foreign birth, and there are some present. You have come here, I doubt not, for the main purpose of improving your fortunes. Few are there, I believe, in this State, or any other in the Union, that left the home of their fathers merely to testify their appreciation of the institutions of this country. Say, my German neighbors, is there one of you that left your Fatherland for such a cause? Have you the hardihood to consider yourself within the number of those who apply to themselves the saying of Scripture, "The saints shall inherit the earth"? Do you look on this country as your birthright? Yours to do with as you please? Have not those who ancestors successfully opposed the lamentable policy of Britain—the mother country—the best right, the best title, to manage the affairs of the land?—having in co-operation with them those who have been born on the soil, and have been bred to the knowledge of their laws. You, as well as some of the advocates for foreign influence, may say that it is unjust to shut out from the exercise of the franchise, foreigners whose countrymen assisted so materially to establish the independence of the States. I maintain that it is not at all unjust. I have spent some years amongst you here; I have not done the State some service, there are at least some that I have benefited—would that entitle me, (should adversity fall upon my family) to insist that my mother, brothers and sisters should be received as members of your families?—Common sense answers not. Honor to whom honor is due, and all honor should be attached by Americans to those foreigners who sacrificed their fortunes and shed their blood in the American Revolutionary war; but answer me, did the courage and generosity of Lafayette, Rochambeau, De Grasse, or De Eustace, secure a precedent that all their countrymen of France should find not only an asylum, if they chose to seek it in this country, but should be considered equal to the native citizens? Did Steuben and De Kalb take a lien on the prosperity of the States in favor of the Prussian and the German? Did Kosciuszko and Pulaski's deeds require for their reward a Polish vote in America's governmental affairs?—Did English Lee put John Bull's hand to the ballot box? Did the daring Conway's guns belch forth their fire to blaze farms for his Irish countrymen, and entitle them to a predominance in the land? Lastly, did that gallant, generous-hearted scamp, my countryman, Paul Jones, by his successful privateering, win a right for me to filibuster on the constitution, if I had a mind?

which he had seen in so successful operation here, were unsuited to the genius of his countrymen, restored order by advocating the election of Louis Philippe, as the "Citizen King of the French." Lafayette had studied his countrymen well; he knew that order could not be maintained under popular suffrage; for even after his services in this country, after he had been the friend and companion of Washington, he strained every nerve and dyed every energy to support the tottering throne, and save the life of his master, Louis. Backed by the authority of Lafayette, I may safely assert that France and her inhabitants show but little capacity for self government. I need not remind you of the revolutions and counter revolutions that took place in Europe in '47 & '48; for nearly all of you will recollect them. France was tried again, with what result let the firm seat of another Napoleon, on the Imperial throne testify. It may be said that I have spoken of France, France, nothing but France. Well, France has generally been the exponent of popular feeling in Europe; at least so far as revolutions are concerned she has uniformly led the way. Austria, Prussia and most of the other German States have tried the experiment too, and all with the usual success—a return to absolute despotism or constitutional monarchy. I think it almost certain that had Kosciuszko, and his Hungarian patriots, succeeded in obtaining the independence of their country, long ere this the Royal chair of St. Stephen would have been filled by a revolutionary King.

In no instance, then, do I maintain, has a pure, practical republic flourished in Europe during these latter days. And can it be expected that any majority, or even proportion of men, emigrating thence to your State, can at once cast off the slough of their previous training and habits, and come out full fledged American sovereigns? No—five years of careful attention will not enable them to do it.

I will now turn to my second position: that "foreign emigrants ought to be content that the laws of United States grant protection to their lives and limbs, and secure to them the peaceful enjoyment of the fruits of their industry; and they ought not to complain if this government should extend their time for studying its working."

Under this head I more particularly address myself to those of foreign birth, and there are some present. You have come here, I doubt not, for the main purpose of improving your fortunes. Few are there, I believe, in this State, or any other in the Union, that left the home of their fathers merely to testify their appreciation of the institutions of this country. Say, my German neighbors, is there one of you that left your Fatherland for such a cause? Have you the hardihood to consider yourself within the number of those who apply to themselves the saying of Scripture, "The saints shall inherit the earth"? Do you look on this country as your birthright? Yours to do with as you please? Have not those who ancestors successfully opposed the lamentable policy of Britain—the mother country—the best right, the best title, to manage the affairs of the land?—having in co-operation with them those who have been born on the soil, and have been bred to the knowledge of their laws. You, as well as some of the advocates for foreign influence, may say that it is unjust to shut out from the exercise of the franchise, foreigners whose countrymen assisted so materially to establish the independence of the States. I maintain that it is not at all unjust. I have spent some years amongst you here; I have not done the State some service, there are at least some that I have benefited—would that entitle me, (should adversity fall upon my family) to insist that my mother, brothers and sisters should be received as members of your families?—Common sense answers not. Honor to whom honor is due, and all honor should be attached by Americans to those foreigners who sacrificed their fortunes and shed their blood in the American Revolutionary war; but answer me, did the courage and generosity of Lafayette, Rochambeau, De Grasse, or De Eustace, secure a precedent that all their countrymen of France should find not only an asylum, if they chose to seek it in this country, but should be considered equal to the native citizens? Did Steuben and De Kalb take a lien on the prosperity of the States in favor of the Prussian and the German? Did Kosciuszko and Pulaski's deeds require for their reward a Polish vote in America's governmental affairs?—Did English Lee put John Bull's hand to the ballot box? Did the daring Conway's guns belch forth their fire to blaze farms for his Irish countrymen, and entitle them to a predominance in the land? Lastly, did that gallant, generous-hearted scamp, my countryman, Paul Jones, by his successful privateering, win a right for me to filibuster on the constitution, if I had a mind?

Brother foreigners, we have no right to claim anything from this country on account of the services of our countrymen of a past age. The laws protect us; they do not force us to pay exorbitant taxes; and should we complain if our hospitable friends should fix their own time for receiving us into citizenship? I have already endeavored to show from our education, but few of us are prepared to fully appreciate the working of his government at once; and for one, I would rather sacrifice my vote forever and a day, than see the majority of the foreigners, that seek a home in America, allowed to appear at the polls, so early as the present law permits.

The Outrage on the El Dorado.
Captain Gray, of the U. S. steamship El Dorado, gives the following account of the outrage on his vessel: While on his passage from Aspinwall to Havana, on Wednesday morning, the 7th inst., at 9.45 o'clock, while steering his usual course, Cape Antonio light in sight, distant ten or twelve miles, he fell in with a ship lying to, with main top-sail to the mast, distant about half a mile, which fired a shot at the El Dorado, that struck the water about twenty yards from her bow. Capt. Gray immediately ordered the helm to starboard and stood towards the ship, and when within three hundred yards, another shot was fired which passed immediately over the wheel house. The engines were instantly stopped, and the El Dorado was boarded by an officer from the Spanish frigate Ferrolina, who after examining her papers, and causing nearly an hour's detention, allowed her to proceed.

The N. Y. Times, in reference to this fresh and flagrant outrage, well remarks: **SPANISH FOLLY.—ANOTHER OUTRAGE.**—Spain is as mad as a March hare, or if Spain has nothing to do with it, she has in her pay as irresponsible a set of vagabonds as ever had national vessels entrusted to their reckless keeping. Cuba is already the thorn rankling in our side, which she forbids us to call a surgeon to extract.— While in this mood such outrages as Capt. Gray reports (see the memorandum, brought by the Purser of the Crescent City) are about as innocent as tickling the nose of an angry lion, who does not spring upon his tormentor solely from some sentiment of etiquette towards a third party present.

Outrages are so abundant of late that they pass for shams. But if there is no exaggeration in the story of this one, it will help to hasten the time when the United States will insist that for insults committed right under her nose, she will not go to another Continent, nor wait half a score of years to seek apologies.

We hope the story has been stretched to inflate the vigor of the filibuster news.— If not, it is not a question for filibusters, but for all American men who value National honor, to ponder upon.

WRECKED.—Hale—Says the Louisville Courier of the 15th. In a single car on the down train from Lexington Wednesday morning, there was no less than thirty-five babies! And on the ensuing day the train brought down sixty children! As our friend Mark Mayberry sagaciously remarks, "this is a great country and no mistake." These were the babies and children of persons—married persons we hope—emigrating to Missouri. While we congratulate that State in this connection, we cannot but regret the loss to ourselves of so many valuable members of live stock. A few more such emigrations and we should be obliged to resort to some means to renew our assortment of babies and children, or old Kentucky will be depopulated.

The emigration from this State Missouriwards is, at this time, unusually large. Every train from Frankfort and Lexington, comes down crowded with movers. On Capt. Talliferro's train last Monday evening, there were no less than seventy-six children.—[Lex. Cour.]

THE TWO SEXES.—There is much truth in the following, which we clip from the Syracuse Standard: When a raking youth goes astray, friends gather round him in order to restore him to the paths of virtue.— Gentleness and kindness are lavished upon him to win him back to innocence and peace. No one would suspect that he had ever sinned. But when a poor, confiding girl is betrayed, she receives the brand of society, and is henceforth driven from the ways of virtue. The betrayer is honored, respected and esteemed; but the ruined, heart-broken victim knows there is no peace for her this side of the grave. Society has no helping hand for her, no smile of comfort, no voice of forgiveness. These are earthly moralities unknown to heaven. There is a deep wrong in them, and fearful are the consequences.

The latest curiosity we have seen spoken of, is a wheel that came off of a dog's tail when it was a wagon.